


ONE MAN'S JOURNAL

BY HOWARD B. WOODS



Over A City of Trends and Points of Interest

OVER ATLANTA, Ga.—There's something unique about looking down on a city from several thousand feet. Spread out before you like a giant early elementary school map (the flour, salt, water and variety) of yesteryear, one is impressed with the neatness of the landscape-manicure, kept that way by that top team of experts, man and nature . . . Up here, there is room to reflect and if you've just closed interesting sessions of a newspapermen's meeting in Atlanta, they should run like this.

You're bound to think first of your host, the Atlanta Daily World and its editor and general manager, C. A. Scott . . . Then, you have to run your mind over all persons closely related to Scott, from his gracious wife on one hand and his charming little mother on the other . . . Of course, there are the other Scott brothers who make up the publishing team and young Simmons of the World staff, who did most of the mechanics of the two-day meeting . . . Then, too, there is managing editor William Gordon, Sr., Yvonne Southall and Betty Penny, other staffers at the nation's first daily.

THE 'WORLD' WAS NOT ALONE in providing the excellence of service given publishers and top department specialists here for the winter workshop . . . The Atlanta Life Insurance Co., whose home offices are near the Negro-owned Citizen's Trust Co., gave one of its famous receptions in the recreation hall especially built for this type of function on the property of the company . . . Dr. Rufus Clement and Atlanta university did their share as well as the Atlanta Negro Business League and the Negro-owned radio station WERD.

Up at WERD, we were shown through by its demure record librarian Linda O'Neal and had a chance to chat at length with Ken Knight, program director and staff announcer. Knight was curious about St. Louis' Spider Burks, with whom he has corresponded, but never met.

A WALK UP AUBURN AVENUE is strikingly similar to one north on Jefferson avenue from Market street in St. Louis, except, instead of viewing many, many small businesses, Atlanta's main thoroughfare of sepians is interspersed with imposing structures, housing banks, brokers' offices, schools of accounting, libraries, large churches and other Negro-owned businesses in the upper strata of income . . . On Auburn you pass the Bethel AME church, important string in the Methodist domain. There is also the world-famous Wheat Street Baptist church, pastored by the Rev. William H. Borders, where the then Senator Glenn Taylor suffered arrest a few years ago, when he entered the same door with Negroes while attending a Progressive Party rally there.

ATLANTA HAS ITS STALWART citizens too. With a healthy inbreeding of graduates of the 7 schools of higher learning, topped by Atlanta university (Atlanta university school of social work, Clark college, Gammon Theological Seminary, Morehouse college,

Morris Brown and Spelman college) the City of Atlanta, has waxed culturally fat through the years. There are such singular persons as Dr. William Boyd, professor of Political Science at Atlanta U., and also president of the State Conferences of NAACP branches. Here also is Walter "Chief" Aikens, a reputed millionaire, who operates the bi-racially staffed Aiken Construction Co., who builds houses and buildings for all persons throughout the state . . . Or the caustic-tongued Emmer Martin of Atlanta Life, whose ringing, "segregation comes straight from hell," uttered at the dinner Thursday night, will remain long in the minds of the Northern guests.

THERE ARE 117,360 NEGROES IN THE metropolitan area of Atlanta with 20 per cent of the employed Negroes employed by Negroes . . . Atlanta has 12 colored policemen, five colored policewomen and two colored cruise cars. (By city ordinance, however, a Negro officer is not allowed to wear either his uniform or sidearm into court. . . . The Citizens' Trust Co., a member of the Federal Reserve System, has assets over \$4,700,000 . . . The Atlanta Life Insurance company is a \$21,000,000 institution with headquarters here . . . Its new institution of health, the Grady hospital, will cost \$1,700,000 upon its completion in July . . . The city has 3000 public housing units already and 1700 are being contracted for.

ATLANTA IS NOT WITHOUT ITS insults and points of interest. The celebrated Stone Mountain, the world's largest solid piece of granite is there for all to see . . . The unique Cyclorama which houses the world-famous panorama painting and plaster-cast of the bitter Battle of Atlanta on the afternoon of July 22, 1864 . . . Or the numerous biting items hidden away in the columns of the white-owned newspapers or found on the shelves when shopping (Topsy dolls, watermelon eating heads, etc.), but none so forceful as the last sight we glimpsed before boarding this Eastern Airliner flight from the beautiful and spacious city airport.

Seated right in the middle of the wide lobby is the 1951 real live replica of Uncle Remus, complete to the white hair encircling the bald head, the tattered clothing and the battered box for a seat. Besides this aged Negro, stands a six-foot tall bail of cotton. With a piece of string, this crowning insult to 15,000,000 Americans, opens the door to the lily-white cafeteria.

Yes, there is something unique about looking down on a city from several thousand feet. As the landscape fades in the distance, one has an opportunity to reflect—of the good and the bad, but where Atlanta is concerned, the sincerity of purpose of its brown citizenry outweighs the subtle insinuations of the few bigots who yet fight the civil war.

1951 Biggest Year for Rights

ATLANTA — The two most significant accomplishments of the NAACP last year were the National Emergency Civil Rights Mobilization and the unanimous Supreme Court decisions ending segregation at the Universities of Texas and Oklahoma, according to the 1950 annual report of the association, "Civil Rights at Mid-Century," released here this week.

The mobilization, which brought more than 4,000 from thirty-five states to Washington for a three-day civil rights conference and lobbying session, Jan. 15-17, was one of the largest and most impressive demonstrations of its kind ever to take place in the nation's capital. More than one hundred national organizations participated in the mobilization.

The Supreme Court rulings on June 5, ordering the admission of Heman M. Sweatt to the Law School of the University of Texas and ordering the University of Oklahoma to cease segregating graduate student G. W. McLaurin, "undermined the entire legal structure of segregation," the NAACP report states. It notes that Dr. Benjamin Fine, education editor of the New York Times, asserted in that newspaper Oct. 23, 1950, that a thousand Negro students are now attending Southern colleges and universities from which they had previously been barred.

On the darker side of the picture, the association reported a resurgence of Ku Klux Klan activity and other forms of mob violence as it pushed its program for the total abolition of segregation. "Not only were hapless Negroes victims of attacks upon their persons, their property and their constitutional rights," the report states, but white citizens who defied racist traditions were also subject to attack.

"Despite evasion, trickery and hoodlumism," the report continues, "important gains were made during the year." Notables among these were the compliance of a number of Southern railroads with the Su-

preme Court decision outlawing jim-crow arrangements in dining cars, progress in integration in the Air Force and Navy, and the defeat of the efforts of Dixiecrat Congressmen to impose segregation for the armed forces.

At the onset of war, the association received many complaints about discriminatory treatment of Negro GIs who were fighting valiantly in the front lines in segregated units. Starting with the court-martial conviction and sentence of Lieut. Leon A. Gilbert, the NAACP began to intervene in court-martial cases involving Negroes who charged unfair treatment, and defense of the GIs was given top priority on the association's agenda.

"The entire organization—the national office as well as the branches—was geared to this task," the report notes. "The chief responsibility, however, fell upon the Legal Department, which afforded the legal defense for accused GIs, and the Washington Bureau, which carried on the fight for legislative action against discrimination and segregation in the armed forces."

In addition to detailing the work of the NAACP in connection with the fight against jim-crow in the armed forces, the annual report devotes chapters to the legislative program, legal work, membership, the Boston convention, public relations, the role of the church, the Crisis magazine and fund-raising activities.

Atlanta's Mrs. Tilly Cites Factors Against Segregation

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (SNS) — Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Atlanta Field Director of the Southern Regional Council and member of President Truman's committee on Civil Rights, stated yesterday: "The minority groups are no longer taking it (racial discrimination) lying down."

Mrs. Tilly was addressing the Eight Annual Race Relations Institute at Fisk University. Another factor she cited in the diminishing of segregation in the South was: "The South is a Bible belt; and if you read the Bible often enough some of it has to sink into your conscience."

Mrs. Tilly concluded: "The Southland is not crying because it is so bad, it is crying because it hurts so much with its growing pains."

Sharing the spotlight during the third session of the institute was Carey McWilliams, noted editor and author. He said that the civil rights controversy must enter a new phase of recognition of the fact that minorities are not engaged in a special fight.

In her speech, Mrs. Tilly pointed out that in 76 southern cities, 400 Negro police were employed and that the Negro vote in the region had increased from 200,000 in 1940 to over 700,000 at present. Also pointing up the progressive factor in the South, Mrs. Tilly cited the fact that several communities had passed anti-mask ordinances and that over 1,000 Negro students are currently attending graduate schools formerly closed to them.

Says War Has Brought Success To The Negro

By CARTER JEWEL
WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP)

— Strange as it may seem the American Negro owes more to war and communism for his advancement in the new world than to any other factors excepting Christianity which for the moment is not under consideration. Wars have been associated unfortunately, perhaps, with the American Negro's forward strides in American citizenship while communism has been contributing more indirectly in recent years.

Wars are caused by a clash of economic interests, but those prosecuting such wars must select more idealistic phrases to capture the imagination and support of the men who see the fighting to have an enthusiastic army.

The Revolutionary War fought while America condoned Negro slavery, nevertheless stimulated national and international interest in freedom for men and women which could not forever be limited to white men and women. Crispus Attucks, first American to shed blood for American independence, did not sacrifice his life in vain for his own race held in slavery at the time.

In a sense you can say the Revolutionary War paved the way for the Civil War. The ideals of independence and freedom advanced by the Revolutionary War could not develop into a nation of free citizens as long as chattel slavery existed. Abraham Lincoln, Civil War president, summed up the whole problem when he said "this nation can't remain half slave and half free."

Unfortunate or not the Civil War and the war amendments form the basis for all the progress Negroes have made in citizenship since 1865. The 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States are the American Negro's Magna Carta. Without them, the South would probably have re-enslaved the Negro, and certainly he would not have made

the progress he has made in the last decade toward first class citizenship.

World War I and World II gave American Negroes an excellent opportunity to be their own public relations directors. People abroad had an opportunity to decide for themselves the worth and ability of the Negro. And incidentally, Negro soldiers in France, England, Germany and in other foreign countries behaved so well in their contact with foreigners that they won the reputation of being America's best ambassadors of good will.

White servicemen to some extent were overbearing, dominant and uncouth. Negro soldiers made a better impression on the whole in England, France and other countries abroad. They paraded with no air of superiority among the foreigners, but instead courted the friendship and goodwill of the people with whom they found themselves in contact.

Ohioan Thrilled By Race Progress Here

BY V. W. HODGES

"I am simply overwhelmed by the large number of beautiful homes, thriving businesses and all-around achievement and progress of colored Atlantans. And what's more, their spirit of cordiality and reception is unparalleled by that of any colored community I have ever visited."

That is the general impression Miss Jane Hunter, President and Founder of the National Phillis Wheatley Foundation, Inc., of Cleveland, Ohio, who is currently the honored guest of Mrs. W. A. Scott, Sr. at her home on Hunter Road.

Miss Hunter, who is on tour in the interest of the National Scholarship Fund of the National Phillis Wheatley Foundation, has been in Atlanta since January 20, where she not only received the courtesies of long-standing friends, but made a series of speeches and appearances in an effort to acquaint the public with the aims and aspirations of the Directors of the Phillis Wheatley Foundation. It is our aim to enlist the cooperation and whole-hearted support of our churches, schools and our colleges in observing, with appropriate exercises, May 7, as the birthday of Phillis Wheatley, calling attention to her noteworthy achievements which will serve as an object-lesson to our modern girls that if a "Negro slave-girl can achieve so nobly in the face of such grave handicaps how much more can they achieve today with the splendid opportunities afforded in almost every avenue of life," Miss Hunter declared.

TALKS TO STUDENTS

Miss Hunter, in an interview with an Atlanta Daily World reporter Tuesday afternoon, paid high tribute to Mrs. W. A. Scott, Sr.; Dr. and Mrs. William Holmes Borders and to Mrs. Susie S. Flipper, who have been instrumental in securing schools, churches and clubs before whom she was able to carry her message of the work of the Foundation. Here are a few of the schools where she appeared:

The Booker T. Washington High School, C. N. Cornell, Principal, the David T. Howard High School, C. L. Gideons, Principal, the John Hope Elementary School, Andrew J. Lewis, Principal, the Wesley A-

School, Miss Marie Hill, Principal. She made appearances before club and church groups as follows:

The Artistic Needle Work Club; Negro Nursing Classes at Grady Hospital; Interracial Nurses Meeting at Grady Hospital, The Allen Temple AME Church, the West-herhood of Wheat Street Baptist Church, the Liberty Baptist church, Rev. G. W. Dudley, pastor. The Atlanta Metropolitan Council of Negro Women, Mrs. L. D. Shivery, president and was a guest at the Episcopal Residence of Bishop and Mrs. R. R. Wright, Jr.

At both the Booker T. Washington High School, and the John Hope School, principals Cornell and Lewis accepted the challenge of Miss Hunter's message and set up and elected officers for a Phillis Wheatley chapter of the National Foundation in their schools. Other school principals promised to establish chapters in the near future.

Miss Hunter will conclude her visit in Atlanta tomorrow. Today at 10 o'clock, she will address the students and faculty at Morris Brown College and tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock, she will speak to the Spelman College assembly of students and teachers.

SCHOLARSHIP FUND
A nationwide Scholarship Fund of \$50,000 by 1954, is the goal. Of this amount, said Miss Hunter, \$30,122 is already in hand. The fund, she says, "is to aid worthy girls, whose parents or guardians are unable to see them through college. We are organizing these chapters so that the girls can become active participants in the use and building of the Fund. This is done by charging them on the basis of ten cents per year."

Miss Hunter is providing \$1,000 for winners of the three best plays submitted in a play-writing contest, to begin in September, 1951, based on the achievements of Phillis Wheatley, augmented by women who have achieved in the local communities as well.

Other appearances in Georgia for Miss Hunter, include Augusta, Columbus, Thomasville and Savannah. She will also speak at Allen University and Benedict Colleges at Columbia, South Carolina. On her return, she will speak at Bennett College, and at Charlotte Hawkins Brown school at Sedalia. Miss Hunt-

er is Baldwin-Wallace Law School graduate, a trained nurse and social worker.

The National Foundation is valued at a million dollars.

Negro's Intelligence Frightens Whites, Visiting Austrians Say

Touring America

The two distinguished Austrians are touring the United States at

the invitation of the State department. Dichard is especially interested in the American press and Dr. Gassner in our system of education.

"Imagine my surprise," Dr. Gassner said, "when I saw Howard university. I never knew that there was any school set aside for Negroes. I was tremendously impressed with the size of the school and the eagerness of the students to learn and broaden their horizons. Howard is a high level institution."

Dichard was equally amazed to find the Chicago Defender. It was the only Negro newspaper he had visited and "I didn't even know Negroes owned and operated newspapers until I visited your offices."

Learning that the Austrians were not including the South in their tour, this reporter briefed them on Jim Crow rule in Dixie and mentioned the Clarendon, S. C., case which amounts to an all-out assault on separate school systems.

"This is unfortunate," Dr. Gassner remarked. "I cannot understand why this should be. When

Negroes are separated from whites, this leads them to believe they are inferior. But I saw Negro and white children learning together in New York and several New England states and no one seemed to be bothered at all."

No Problem In Austria

The educator and the newsman briefed this reporter on the race problem in Austria. They summed it all up in three words: "There is none."

They said there are 250,000 persons in Graz, their home town. One of these 250,000 is a Negro. He is a student at the university and has a good job with a coffee manufacturer.

"Actually, he is a rarity because there are so few colored people in the country. There are several colored soldiers in the French and American zones but there is never any problem so far as color is concerned."

Dichard said there is a federal law which forbids discrimination.



AUSTRIAN VISITORS — John Dichard, newspaperman of Graz, Austria, and Dr. Alfred Gassner, lecturer at the University of Graz, inspect the picture files of the Chicago Defender library.—Defender photo by Gunn.

By L. F. PALMER

"We came over to the United States to study the American system of democracy and it didn't take us long to find out that something is wrong."

John H. Dichard, editor-in-chief of Austria's Kleine Zeitung, was talking as Dr. Alfred Gassner, assistant lecturer at the University of Graz, nodded in agreement.

"I had always thought that the American white man feared the Negro because there are so many colored people in the country and because numbers are important in the political and economic life of

the nation. But these few weeks in the United States have convinced me that the white American is afraid of the Negro's intelligence."

Dichard was still talking in the slow, searching manner of a newsman. He was unsure of his English but certain of what he wanted to say. Dr. Gassner, who teaches English at the Austrian university, came to his aid.

After a brief consultation in their native tongue, the professor told the Defender reporter:

"He says the race problem here is not a problem of numbers but one of spirit. He says the white American is superficial but he finds the Negro more dynamic and possessed with deep feeling."

If a hotel or restaurant refused to serve a man because he is a Negro, it would be closed immediately. Looks like we need to send a U. S. delegation to Austria to study their system of democracy.

The Negro Race Makes Progress

Editor Daily News: Our origin dates back to 1619, when the first twenty Africans were brought to this country. We were brought through the will of God, whose will must be done.

We have been free since 1863—88 years, and we have made progress beyond any race on earth, a progressiveness we should and must be thankful for.

We have made this progress within those 88 years of freedom.

We as a race must not expect too great a happening within this short time of freedom.

We have a privilege beyond many and have a chance through religion and education to a bigger one.

So, let's not try to force things too heavily, because any forced thing always proves detrimental collectively and individually. We must remember that the greatest tree in the forest began from one little seed, but with time it has been developed into a tree, and is now ready to be of use to mankind.

Let's not advocate social equality (and I believe we are not) because we feel that birds of one feather should not mingle with birds of another. We must advocate better schools, with better facilities, which is the one and only weapon to be used in eradicating illiteracy and ignorance.

The better educated we become the better people we become with whom to live.

Our main elements in the recipe of life is Religion, which softens the heart and causes one to feel his fellowmans care.

The second is Education which serves as a polish and sends forth a glare or reflection that draws the attention of others. These two elements fits one to give service and better service to those whom he serves.

May we put in practice this poetry?

"If wisdom's way you'd wisely seek

Five things observe with care,
Of whom you speak, to whom
you speak,

And how and when and where."

We also must not listen to outside propaganda, nor its influence, because it is a weapon being used at this time to bring about dissension or to separate races, but we of the two races must work out our own destiny here, since we understand each others problems best.

Those without cannot comprehend, neither visualize the functioning of things within. We have done as best we could in helping to maintain and sustain this our great democracy and through, with

and by God's help shall continue. We have helped in tearing down as well as building up. We have helped in war as well as in peace, and are continuing our readiness when and wherever needed.

If the better thinking white people along with the better thinking colored will cooperate our racial problem will have been solved.

At this time when the sky is covered with heavily laden clouds of war, we must exert our every effort together in order that we might overcome the enemy.

And too, we must not forget the golden rule, namely: Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.

C. W. Falconer
Shubuta, Miss.

Our Opinions

THE PROGRESS REPORT

Elsewhere in this issue of the Chicago Defender, the editors have reviewed some of the events and developments in the field of human relations during 1951 which represent, in our view, substantial progress. By progress, of course, we mean advancement toward first-class citizenship for all Americans and a fuller realization of the great democratic goals which we all cherish.

The cynical observer is apt to regard each example of achievement as some accident and the innocent optimist is equally apt to take the same example as the dawn of the millenium. The truth perhaps lies somewhere in between but we believe that a judicious appraisal of 1951 would show considerably more gains than losses, more victories than defeats.

Despite the shameful disregard of civil rights by the Congress we have abundant evidence that the American people as a whole are far ahead of the Congress on this issue. The fight on segregation was given new impetus in 1951 by General Ridgway's order calling for integration of all troops in the Pacific command. A Jim Crow rider on the armed services bill was dramatically defeated in the Congress by Congressman Dawson and fellow liberals. A sneak segregation rider in a bill on federal aid to education for Army camps was killed by the President. The Jim Crow issue was brought to a sharp focus by the NAACP suit in Clarendon County, South Carolina.

We can say on the basis of developments in 1951 that segregation has received stiffer opposition in our national life

than in any preceding twelve-month period. The Jim Crow principle is the main tenet in the philosophy of the white supremacists. The successful and continuous assault upon this evil and wicked principle holds great promise for the future.

The many instances of outstanding Negro achievement in all walks of life, the falling of color barriers in educational institutions of the South, the growing consciousness of the need for better race relations among businessmen, the rise of strong liberal church, labor, and civic leadership, all have to be recognized and appreciated in order to see the magnitude of our progress.

Factual reviews and cold statistics alone will not tell the story of our advancement in 1951. Those of us who are in the forefront of the struggle for freedom recognize that there is developing a new American spirit which is sweeping the debris of racism before it like dead leaves in a high wind. The democratic faith is being strengthened and despite pockets of opposition and occasional snipers, the Christian soldiers who believe in the brotherhood of man are marching on.

Historic Landmark in Charleston

FUTURE BRIGHT TOO:

Charleston Landmarks Link Past to Present

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT
(Last of three articles)

CHARLESTON S.C. — This city of historic landmarks and traditions dating back to 1670 has much upon which to look proudly backward.

The beauty of the area's famous gardens in process of development for over two centuries would move even the least emotional to some of the past.

Thoughts of the present are easily crowded out by such scenes as that in the year-by-year Christ Church Parish where the women of a small colony earn a livelihood by weaving baskets from sea-grass—an art said to have been handed down through the descendants of an African tribe.

160-Year-Old Church

The existence of a 160-year-old church congregation whose present magnificent edifice occupies a site used for more than a century links the city to the long ago.

Such is the case of Emmanuel AME Church at 108-114 Calhoun St. which shares the romance of Fort Sumter, the Dock Street Theatre, Charleston Museum and the Citadel.

Denmark Vesey, famed insurrectionist leader was one of its founders, and Charleston's conspicuously large and influential non-slave population figured prominently in its development.

Certificate for Improvement

Last year Emmanuel the Rev. Frank R. Veal, pastor, and boasting a membership of 2400 earned a Chamber of Commerce "outstanding improvement" certificate for completion of its \$47,000 restoration project.

Such progressiveness is beginning to make itself felt in Charleston in spite of the backward glances. The year-old Cannon Street YMCA and even newer Reid House Service Center offer other examples.

Acquisition of full voting rights promises to open a most significant chapter in Charleston's development. The county has more than 10,000 registered colored

voters 90 per cent of them added during the last six years.

The showing made by A. J. Clement Jr. in last year's Congressional race appears to have created a definite awakening and will almost certainly lead to wider use of the ballot.

Co-operation Angle

His candidacy proved, among other things, that the co-operation of white election officials was obtainable.

Mr. Clement himself favors the entrance of more colored candidates into political campaigns. It would, he feels, help to relieve the feeling that the candidacy of any one aspirant is something unusual or improperly motivated.

He also sees a need for greater political participation by the better informed voters and for escape from the ideas instilled by certain white elements that colored citizens are "not ready" for public service.

Essential Preparation

In addition of his political pioneering Mr. Clement is a leader of the Charleston Branch. He has recently been elected president of the NAACP having up his program in line with the Association's current campaign for full integration as follows:

"While fighting for all of the rights opportunities and justice that should be ours, we, at the same time, are going to prepare ourselves by personal attention to clean and healthy bodies, alert and well-trained minds and aspiring spirits, to be ready for the responsibilities that should be upon all citizens in a normal society."

Indicative of progress in race relations is the career of John F. Potts, principal of Avery High School, who was the first colored member of the board of directors of the Community Chest for which he headed Division D in the recent fund campaign.

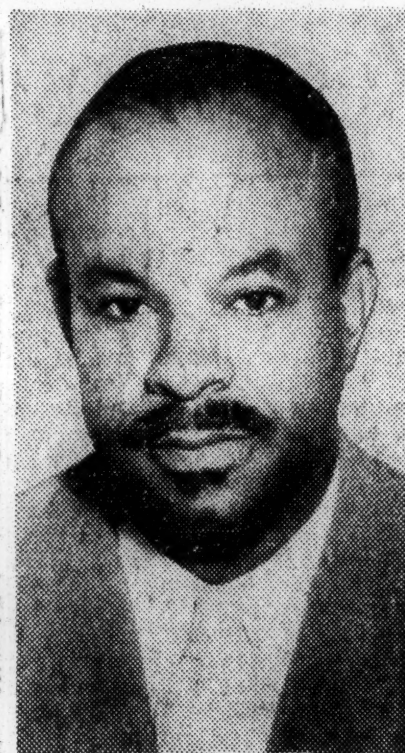
Dr. E. B. Burroughs has since been added to the board.

Mr. Potts, who this year set a similar precedent on the County Red Cross Board also serves on the boards of the Cannon Street YMCA as chairman; the Shaw Community Center, the divisional committee of the Boy Scouts and

on the education and social hygiene committees of the Welfare Council.

Educational Prospects

Already in a comparatively favorable situation educationally with one Catholic and two public high schools Charleston along with the rest of South Carolina is



A. J. CLEMENT

looking forward to new benefits from the anticipated outcome of the Clarendon County School suit.

A total of 1349 housing units in six public projects maintained since World War II despite a receding population figure help to prevent a housing crisis. Economic prospects are excellent.

With less than 5 percent of the total labor force unemployed at the beginning of the year, job openings are increasing steadily at the Navy Shipyard and at a private shipyard which reopened early in February.

Perhaps the brightest picture of all, economically, is the plan under consideration by the Charleston Development Board, for a sensational fresh water supply project which is considered certain to attract permanent industries to the area and insure prosperity after the shipbuilding boom subsides.

Emmanuel AME Church, one of Charleston's historic landmarks. Founded 160 years ago, it has 2,400 members and recently won a Chamber of Commerce "out-

standing improvement" award for completion of a \$47,000 restoration project. The Rev. Frank R. Veal is pastor.